The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860. NUMBER 26.

Commission Merchants.

H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 106 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Canned Goods, &c., which he offers to the trade at the lowest market rates. Consignments of property is hand. Cash advances made.

NORTON, HOBB & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce on Commission. Refer to [illegible]

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WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. Refer to [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., UNWIRED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 178, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Agents for Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill. Bankers, Galena, Ill. Dodge, Sherwood & Co., Bankers, Racine, Wis. Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill. Bank of Commerce, Detroit, Mich. Messrs. Dows & Co., Bankers, Dubuque, Iowa. Messrs. Dows & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill. N. Henry Smith & Co., Bankers, Quincy, Ill. Messrs. Dows & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Dows & Co., Bankers, New York. Refer to Messrs. Wadsworth, Hall & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill. Messrs. Dows & Co., Bankers, New York. Refer to [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission.

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W. KIMBALL, WAREROOMS, 246 & 248 State Street, PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS, 99 . . Clark Street. . . 99 Chicago. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Pianos for 16 Years, which have been awarded fifty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS. PIANOS TO RENT. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES! SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 110 & 112 Lake Street, Chicago. HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 99 So. Canal street, Chicago. All kinds of Scales kept constantly on hand.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, No. 1 Tremont Row, Chicago, Ill. 250 S. Clark st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Ribbons, Velvets, Crapes, Feathers, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Coats, Pants, Vests, Cloaks, Gloves, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Table Linen, &c., Dyed or Cleaned in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Goods received and returned by Express. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GROCERIES. 86 Bbls. N. Y. Mess Pork, 100 Bbls. Clear Pork, 100 Bbls. Prime Pork, 100 Bbls. Lard, 100 Bbls. Hams, 100 Bbls. Shoulders, 100 Bbls. Sugar Cured Beef, 100 Bbls. Mess Beef, 100 Bbls. Prime Beef, 100 Bbls

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860

TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

It is sufficient for Republican speakers to [illegible] Let it be borne in mind, then, and well, when any one of the mercenary tools of the people, *to pay his expenses*—his hotel bill, railroad fare, and such other necessary charges as he may incur. Less than that is mean. Another thing: When a speaker is invited it is but polite to depute some gentlemen of the city or village to which he goes, to receive him and make him feel that he is among friends. We do not mean that a crowd is necessary at the depot, or that a band of music, or a "fuss generally" is in order; but that it is an awkward thing for a man fagged out by daily harangues to be obliged, on his arrival in a strange place, to look up his hotel, the committee of his party, the place of meeting, &c., as if he were a traveler in pursuit of some private advantage, and so compel him to do it, is not courteous—not decent.

Attention to these particularly the first—will make speakers willing to take the field more frequently and labor more effectively. Will our friends bear the exhortation in mind?

THE BRECKINRIDGE PROGRAMME.

The plans of the Breckinridge Democracy are now fully developed. Knowing that Lincoln is the only candidate in the field who stands any chance of an election by the people, they will do everything in their power to defeat that result, and throw the election into the House. If they can accomplish this end, one of two things becomes inevitable. Either the House will elect Breckinridge, or fail to elect any one. If the former, the Breckinridge men of course will be content. If the latter, then the Senate will elect Lane, in which case they will be content also. The whole canvass hinges upon this—the election of Lincoln by the people, or the election of Breckinridge by the House, or of Lane by the Senate. Neither Douglas nor Bell is in the fight at all. The only effect which their running can possibly have is to defeat an election by the people. We do not believe it can influence the result to that extent; though we admit it to be among the possibilities of the canvass. It is certain that Douglas cannot carry more than one Southern State—Missouri; and it is by no means certain that he can carry that. Without assistance from the Breckinridge and Bell men, he cannot carry a single Northern State, nor is it certain that he can with their assistance. It is certain, however, that even with such assistance, he cannot by any possibility carry enough of Northern States, to make him even the third man in the race. Under the most favorable results that his most sanguine supporters can claim, he would still be behind both Breckinridge and Bell; while Lincoln, if not elected by the people, would nevertheless have a larger vote than any of them. The only position possible for Douglas is the fourth place; and neither in the House nor in the Senate, will Bell stand any chance whatever of an election.

The real contest, therefore, is between Lincoln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. One of these three men is destined to be our next President. If the people elect, Lincoln is the man; if they do not, Breckinridge or Lane will be. As the only chance of the latter lies in defeating an election by the people, of course they are resorting to every possible means to accomplish that result. When we see the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, who are known to be ardently attached to Mr. Breckinridge and warmly in favor of his election, placing the name of Mr. Douglas, whom they bitterly hate, at the head of their columns, their purpose is not to be mistaken. They propose to use Mr. Douglas and the Douglas men of Illinois to rake the Breckinridge chestnuts out of the fire. When the same newspaper proprietor purchases the leading Douglas organ in the State and merges it into his own establishment, it is just as plain that he is preparing for a Breckinridge triumph and the patronage that will grow out of it, as that the men who sell it are satisfied that the last hope for the success of Douglas has gone out. What we see before our own eyes, here in Illinois, is in progress in the other Northern States which the Democracy regard as doubtful. In all of them the leading Breckinridge men are coming into the support of the Douglas electoral ticket. If they can give those States to Douglas, the election of Lincoln by the people is defeated, and that of Breckinridge by the House, or of Lane by the Senate, is secured. This is the Breckinridge plan of the campaign, and we are compelled to admit that it is dictated by a far-seeing wisdom.

But, shrewd and sagacious as this stroke of policy certainly is, it is by no means certain that it will win. The Douglas leaders assert, and the rank and file of Douglas supporters certainly believe, that the Breckinridge party is a disunion party. That it is in favor of forcing slavery into all of our territories, and of protecting it there by a Congressional Slave Code, its platform distinctly avows. The question arises, Will the honest supporters of Douglas consent to become parties to the scheme to place these disunion-slave-code men in power? Will the honest advocates of Bell in the free States, throw away their votes when the only effect will be to increase the chances of Breckinridge and Lane? These questions thousands of honest men, all over the free States, are seriously pondering, and many of them have already expressed their determination to support Lincoln. The rest will doubtless follow the example as soon as they become convinced that the contest is really between Lincoln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. To assume that the great mass of Douglas men and Bell men in the *free* States will consent to vote for Breckinridge or Lane indirectly, when under no circumstances they could be brought to do so directly, would be to impeach their good sense and patriotism. They who count upon it, have studied the character of the masses to but little purpose.

THE WEATHER AND HOME.

Day after day, as the tired, dusty and wilted travelers from the South come crowding through the city, on their way to the watering places of the East, or to Lake Superior, Mackinaw or St Anthony, leaving behind them as they fly, a feeble moan over the ardor of this season's Summer sun, the people of Chicago find new causes of satisfaction with the place in which they have pitched their tents. Every newspaper from Charleston, Memphis or New Orleans which comes to our hands, and every wayfarer from those cities tells us of the excessive heat which prevails all over the South. The sun is bright, red and glaring, making the mornings breathless and hot, the small hours after mid-day intolerable, and the nights periods of suffering, in which discomforts of darkness are added to the terrors of the day. The thermometer, from Richmond to the Rio Grande, shows unwonted altitudes. Showers fall as cool the oven-like air. Vegetation withers and dries up under the torrid tides which roll down from the sky. The heat of the air so far exceeds the warmth of political strife that even the meetings of the fire-eaters are sought for as the places in which cooling breezes may be found. Nothing like it, say all accounts, has been felt for more than twenty-five years; and all men pray that nothing like it may be felt again. One irreverent fellow declares that the terrors with which the wicked are threatened have acquired new power since the hottest term set in; and that the preachers of the terrible, find in the calamity of the day the vivid illustrations and enforcements which bring sinners to their knees.

We of the Northwest have no such complaints. The sun rises and shines with the brightness and warmth which the growing crops demand, but with the mellowness of a good man's love. The thermometer has barely touched 90° two or three times since the summer began. Frequent showers give new life to the corn, and moisture and respirability to the air. The breezes which come sweeping in from the lake or from the prairie bring no disease or danger on their wings. The nights, without dew to stiffen us, invite social enjoyment, which gives a pleasant glow to dreams of the sweet satisfaction to sleep. Men in the country go a-field with no fear of sun-stroke or fever, and the loungers in town only regret that there is not heat enough to provoke that thirst for the multitudinous drinks in which Young America is wont to indulge. Gunnybags and all his tribe turn deaf ears to petitions for Saratoga, Newport or Nahant. The old homesteads "down East," deep imbowered and cool, have lost half their charms. The old man avers, and the young sprouts half consent that Chicago is the best place after all. So it is. There are hundreds at Saratoga who would travel many miles for the luxurious days which the poorest here enjoy, and thousands at the sea-side to whom our nights would be fractions of the elysium that they are seeking in vain. Be content, then, madams and let the intended trip go by. In an easy dress and slippers at home, where your comforts are or should be, in your favorite chair, with your household about you—you the principal figure—the key-stone of all—can have no cause to complain. Bless the climate of the west shore of Lake Michigan, and declare that yonra is a happy summer lot. That is better than the most crowded, fashionable and uncomfortable watering place in the land.

LINCOLN, AN ORIGINAL ANTI-LECOMPTON MAN.

The *State Register* is flustressed. During the continuance of the troubles in Kansas, caused by the irruption of Douglas men into that Territory, Mr. Lino is put his name to the following paper, and opposite it the sum of $25, as his contribution to the cause of popular sovereignty:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Sangamon county, and State of Illinois, agree to pay the several sums set opposite our names respectively, to Stephen T. Logan, on demand made by him. Said money to be appropriated by him for the defence of the peaceful inhabitants of Kansas Territory, against the invasion or armed violence of persons not inhabitants of said Territory, nor acting by the authority of the United States, *whenever he shall be satisfied that the said money is needed*, for that object, and that it will be applied to no other.

He did well; and we regret that he had not the ability to give a thousand times the sum that he named; and that his contribution and the contributions of his friends and neighbors were never called for.

It is too late now for any Northern man to deny the facts of Kansas history, or to set aside the proof which has been furnished, that the outrages upon the Free State men of that Territory were the most infamous and sickening that any men in this country have been called upon to endure. It were easier to prove that Parliament never passed the stamp act, or that the battle of Yorktown was never fought, than to convince the American people that the course of Democracy in Kansas was not marked by outrage, arson, murder, and all the other crimes that border-men know how to commit, each made more horrible by the intensity of the political hate which was their cause. If not so—if the proceedings were regular—if all was fair—if the Free State men were the real ruffians, and those bubes of blood, Buford's and Titus' scoundrels from Georgia and Virginia were the persecuted parties—if, in a word, there was no cause for political or private interference—how will the *Register* justify its opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—the final outrage in which the frauds and murders of three years culminated? Wherefore, if Kansas history presents no justification for Mr. Lincoln's humble gift, did Douglas set his own words, bring ignominy upon his own votes, belie all his professions and break up the Democratic party? Why, the *Register's* circulation and Douglas' popularity depend to-day upon their supposed zeal in opposition to Kansas outrages and frauds. Take away the saving grace of anti-Lecomptonism, and the *Register* would collapse and Douglas go down like a stone. But they are eleventh hour recruits after all, doing unwilling service; while Mr. LINCOLN has been a valiant soldier from the day of the first invasion of Missouri-ans, down to the present time. He saw from the first, not only the object of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but the crowning aim of the villains who used the power which this repeal gave them to oppress and butcher a free and peaceful people. To him and men like him must be attributed that preparation of the popular mind which made the consummation of the Lecompton iniquity impossible. We honor him for his gift; and we take great pleasure in giving wide publicity to the fact that he has been an Anti-Lecompton man from the beginning; that his money and his personal services have ever been at the disposal of the cause of freedom and good government in Kansas.

Republicanism in Maryland.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, W. E. Coall, Esq., has issued a circular to the people of that State, submitting an electoral ticket, and, an explanation of the principles and objects of the Republican party. These, gradually, but surely the Republican organization is working its way into the Slaveholding States; and before the election of 1864 it will be co-extensive with the Union. All honor to the pioneers of the movement in Maryland.

Making a Cat's-Paw of Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Douglas organ in Ohio, says in his letter of July 25th:

"It is a fact that in New York the Breckinridgeites propose to profit by Douglas' popularity in the Empire State, and will at the last moment withdraw their electoral ticket, in order, as they calculate, to give New York to Douglas, and thus throw the election into the House.

The Breckinridge people profess to be sanguine with regard to their Southern prospects, and have sent money and orators and speeches in abundance into the Southern States.

"If Joe Lane is nominated, the English tongue in North Carolina, his native State."

How strange it is, that men who are honest in their support of Douglas cannot see the effect of giving a few Northern States to him; cannot see that it only will result in throwing the election into Congress, where Joe Lane will inevitably be elected President. Do they really prefer that old Slave Code ignoramus to the pure and patriotic Lincoln? Every vote thrown away on Douglas in Illinois or Indiana is a vote for Joe Lane.

Webster on Slavery Restriction.

In the famous 7th of March speech, when Mr. Webster is supposed to have taken a step backward, he made these remarks:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done; *wherever there is a foot of land to be staid from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assist in the application of that power.* I have, I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges."

In his Marshfield speech, in 1848, Mr. Webster said:

"I, my friends, the term 'free soil' party, or 'free soil man,' is meant to designate one who has been fixed, unalterable—to-day, yesterday, and for some days past—in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself as good a "free soil" man as any member of that Buffalo Convention."

In a speech in the United States Senate, the same year, he had occasion to discuss this same question of "property" in slaves, in its application to the territories:

"The real meaning, then, of Southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the territories of the United States, carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which recognizes property in soul. * * It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by common law. *It exists only by local law.* * * * Where the local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist. Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say, 'We will carry our local laws with us where we go. We claim the right to establish as injustice unless it establishes in the territories in which we wish to go, our own local law.' *This demand, I for one resist, and shall resist.*"

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* gives an account of a high way robbery in that place, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. A. V. Pierce arrived in Janesville from Minnesota, in search of relatives and wandering out towards Emerald Grove, was attacked by two men, who throttled him, searched his pockets, and, taking his values, ran into the woods. The value contained $300 in gold. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

MORE AID.—The Cass County *Independent*, published at Virginia, in this State, hitherto a neutral paper, has hoisted the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at its mast-head. Thos. Ray, a gentleman of ability and influence, has taken charge of the editorial department.

A campaign paper, to be called *The Wide Awake*, is to be issued from the Standard office, in Dwight, Iowa. O. C. Baker is to be the principal editor.

It is announced that Gen. Cass will address the State Convention of the Michigan Democracy, in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, to whom he gives an enthusiastic support. Gen. Wm. O. Butler, who ran for the Vice Presidency with him in 1848, also contemplates taking the stump in behalf of the same ticket.

A Trip to Lake Superior.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ESCANABA RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR, July 22, 1860.

On the evening of the 17th inst., we left Chicago on board the steamer Lady Elgin, on an excursion to this region. The boat was loaded to its full capacity with a gay load of pleasure-seekers, who have thus far been delighted with the trip. The Lady Elgin is the staunchest and best-manned steamer on the lakes; she rides a sea like a duck; her great size makes her steady and pleasant; her boilers are not going to "bust;" and persons intending to take this trip need have no fear of this, as she never carries one-half the steam that she can carry with perfect safety. Her commander, Commodore Jack Wilson, has been on the lakes ever since they were *discovered*, and whether at the wheel-house, looking out for "breakers ahead," or in the cabin, doing the agreeable for his passengers, he is every inch a sailor and a gentleman. First Mate, Ross, the Steward, and H. C. Cary, Clerk, leave nothing to be desired in their several capacities.

Tourists to this region should provide themselves with plenty of warm clothing, woolen shawls and overcoats. Their summer clothing, if they bring it, will not be much needed. I am writing this evening beside a coal stove heated *red hot*, and the room is not uncomfortably warm. Ordinarily, it is tolerably warm during the day, but it is always cool at night. Parties desiring to fish should bring their tackle with them, although it can be procured at most places on the lake. The fishing for sport is usually confined to brook trout, pike and pickerel. The jointed or *sectional* poles are hardly strong enough for the brook trout found in the Sault rapids and the lake. The common cane pole is preferable. The best points for trout fishing are the streams near Marquette, the rapids of the Sa'lt St. Marie, and the rocks at Marquette. Portage Entry is the place above all others for grass pike and pickerel. There is no point, however, on Lake Superior where good fishing may not be found.

Marine presents her usual attractions. Her hotels, however, are nearly empty, as the tide of travel is more northward. The scenery in St. Mary's river is quite fine. The clear waters and numerous green islands, set like emeralds in silver, present a fine appearance, especially when viewed in the fading light of the setting sun. Church's landing, on this river, is the great mart for raspberry jam, made from wild raspberries, which grow in great profusion in this vicinity. The jam is very nice. It is put up in jars and sold at twelve cents per pound, the jar included. In my purchase, I got more "jar" than "jam." The canals St. Marie is chiefly interesting for the rapids, and the canal and locks through which steamers and other craft pass to Lake Superior. The locks are probably the finest on the continent.

MARQUETTE.

The next point of interest is Marquette, 170 miles from the Sault, in reaching which the tourist passes the celebrated "Pictured Rocks," which are very common place cliffs, except at certain times when the sun is shining brightly, and even then, it requires a vivid imagination in the beholder to make them anything more. Marquette is a flourishing town of 1500 inhabitants, situated on the south side of Superior port, near where it tends from the main land. It is a busy place, kept up mainly by the iron mines in the vicinity. It is the terminus of the Bay de Noque and Marquette Railroad, which is completed seventeen miles to the iron mines,—there are three mines, the Jackson, the Sugarloaf, and the Cleveland. Large quantities of the ore are shipped daily from this point, giving employment to a number of propellers and sail craft. The annual product of ore is from 125,000 to 150,000 tons, valued at the mines at $5.00 per ton. The ore is principally manufactured into iron, at Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, although there are three or four forges in the vicinity, and a large amount of pig iron. There are two or three good hotels here. This is one of the finest places on the lake for a summer resort.

PORTAGE.

Portage is the largest town in the Lake Superior country, containing between five and six thousand inhabitants. It is situated on Portage Entry, which includes Isleta, and is supplied by small steamers through the "Entry," it is in the vicinity of a valuable farming country, and is the shipping port for the following copper mines: Isle Royal, Quincy, Pewabic, Franklin, Portage, Huron, and Meswaud, the total annual product of which is about 1600 tons of copper.

OTHER TOWNS.

Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, and Eagle River on the west side of Keweenaw Point, are small shipping ports for the copper mines in their vicinity. Ontonagon, farther west, is also a great place for the shipment of copper; more is shipped from this place, than from any other port on the lake. Bayfield is the terminus of the Lady Elgin's route. Superior City is said to be in a decline; real estate is still considered valuable there, by the tax assessor.

MINING MATTERS.

The capitalists and business men of Chicago do not seem to take the interest in the success of the mining interests of this region, and the great advantage this trade might be to their city if directed there. Cleveland and Detroit are great metropolitan all the business of the section, and are being enriched thereby; nearly all the provisions and merchandize required to support the large mining populations, are shipped from these cities, the ship owners are also in a substantial engine house, just completed. As soon as the income is finished and the railway completed, with will be one of the finest workshops on the lake. They will commence to stamp out the copper and begin to realize all their investment.

The stamp house is a fine and commodious building, containing 36 stamps of the very best construction, driven by a powerful engine, to which is to be added six more on Gates' efficient plan, which are now on the ground. The works for separating the copper are completed; the entire machinery is much superior to all of that I saw, surpassing that at the Cliff. Around these works are the dwellings of the workmen, the house of the Superintendent and the offices of the Company—all substantial buildings, forming quite a little village. The Superintendent, J. H. Gales, Esq., is a gentleman of large experience. Under his administration the works are progressing finely; but few of all, they are raising iron, the navigation of which from below, as these lines get freight both ways, taking a return load of iron ore copper, while the Chicago boats carry freight "up" only, making no shipment of those commodities to your city, except a limited quantity of "pig" iron, for domestic consumption.

The total value of this trade may be got from the following statement of the amount of copper shipped last year:

From Ontonagon,	2,610 tons,	$1,044,000
" Eagle Harbor,	667 "	266,800
" Copper Harbor,	300 "	120,000
" Portage Entry,	1,573 "	629,200
Total net tons,	5,050 tons,	$2,020,000

The total value of which at the mine is $2,020,000, at $400 per ton; add to this 150 tons of iron ore, worth at the mine $40,000, and it will be seen it's a glance that the mineral interests are of considerable importance; yet mining operations are still in embryo. When the mineral resources are fairly developed, their wealth will be almost inexhaustible. Will Chicago compete for this splendid prize? She can do it successfully by establishing steamboat lines to these ports, and by branches of her river, if her capitalists will invest and obtain controling interests in the mines. They are mines that will not long languish for want of sufficient means to open them properly, which might be made to yield immensely. Our present Chicago citizens are interested in the mines in Lake Superior City. To show the immense profits of *successful* copper mining, I give you a few statistics of the

CLIFF MINE,

which is owned entirely by citizens of Chicago. I found his Honor Judge John M. Wilson, who is largely interested in the mine, on the ground attending to the interests of the Company. He has got so that he can "talk copper" as well as he does law. I was pleasantly surprised to find the prospects of that company so fine, as it is a Chicago enterprise. I took particular pains to examine their works. The company owns a vein of mineral that runs down at a perfect perpendicular, and are now driving an "incline" to intersect it, through which the mineral is to be hoisted or drawn by a beautiful horse power lever, now in process of erection, a substantial engine house, just completed. As soon as the incline is finished and the railway completed, with will be one of the finest workshops on the lake. They will commence to stamp out the copper and begin to realize all their investment.

The stamp house is a fine and commodious building, containing 36 stamps of the very best construction, driven by a powerful engine, to which is to be added six more on Gates' efficient plan, which are now on the ground. The works for separating the copper are completed; the entire machinery is much superior to all of that I saw, surpassing that at the Cliff. Around these works are the dwellings of the workmen, the house of the Superintendent and the offices of the Company—all substantial buildings, forming quite a little village. The Superintendent, J. H. Gales, Esq., is a gentleman of large experience. Under his administration the works are progressing finely; but few of all, they are raising iron, the navigation of which from below, as these lines get freight both ways, taking a return load of iron or copper, while the Chicago boats carry freight "up" only, making no shipment of those commodities to your city, except a limited quantity of "pig" iron, for domestic consumption.

The total value of this trade may be got from the following statement of the amount of copper shipped last year:

| | | |

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
VanSchaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great assortment of Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
VanSchaack
LAUNDRY STOVES, No. 56 & 58 Lake-st.
Westlake's Patent Stove Expressage
Cheap Conveying, Moving and Hoisting of Stoves, Furniture and Pianos.
Westlake, Bro. & Co.,
Dealers in Household Goods, Stoves, &c.
STATE STREET.
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLE
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING
at
Putnam's.
NEW STYLE
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR
Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph, corner State.
MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer.
AS IMPROVED FOR 1860.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles with a REVOLVING Can and SCRAPE BLADE Scraping the cream from the freezing of the cream—the other imperfect as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice. The most economical in cost, as it is the most durable. INVALUABLE in families.
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VAN SCHAACK'S,
67 . . . . . State Street.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.
FOR THE BATH,
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Finest Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Lavender Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Waters,
Florida Water,
A large and fine assortment of the best goods,
FOR SALE BY
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake-street,
DEALERS IN FANCY TOILET GOODS.
FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Sticks, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Lisse.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Sandal, Round and Bone Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimmed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 6 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Manufactured in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
White Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Plain, in Rose, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET
TO GRAIN DEALERS,
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
139 . . . . . LAKE STREET. 139
SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles and always in store for inspection at the DEPOT AGENCY & FOUNDRY of Manning, Cowperthwait & Co. We turn Depot.
185 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, ROSE, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, QUADRANT MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and will be found to call at 183 South Water-street, Chicago, Illinois. 31-tf
GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE-ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES.
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.
WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
C. M. SPEARS, Jr., Wm. A. HERZOG.
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 66 Lake Street.
CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse.
WASHINGTON STREET.

Special Notices.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is unlike any other known to the public. Its medicinal character is attested by the analysis, and is pronounced by distinguished physicians and chemists to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. The almost miraculous cures effected by it have induced many to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of every many diseases which afflict mankind. Its wonderful effects in the cure of Dyspepsia are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the nostrums of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. 1y6-dec

☞ Invigorate the System.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A great of stupor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this disorder. To give strength to the wasthened stomach, to invigorate the nerves, and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not be-fate to affix their names as witnesses to the benefits now in store for those who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the disputer very had all been tried without avail.
Sold by all druggists everywhere. 1y26ow

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. m24d&w3m

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they find the fact that many, call it by some name. "Congress Water," which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To prevent the trouble from such impositions, we have affixed our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having these words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the for swindling.
☞ Orders receive prompt attention if addressed to at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Eastern Depot of Congress Water in New York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.
Messrs. Chapin, Bro. & Dwight, Tremont House; Gale Bro's. & E. Reed & Co., Astor House; Peterson & Smith; F. A. Byron, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our Springs, and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or visiting, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
m7d2m

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any quart bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are afflicted with Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of this Life Assurance, is worth one thousand equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is Alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every night, by you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these to-day, days and use these pills in the place thereof for this time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, at South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. 1yr-jan

"BOKER'S BITTERS."
For more than thirty years, have stood unequalled and unrivalled—have withstanden numerous IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of many PHYSICIANS of Europe, they have also been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED." and it is confident, but that they will maintain their reputation on their own unrepaired merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a cordial discount to the trade, by
L. FUNKE, JR.,
m17-d1-3m No. 97 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Have the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of that city, from a gentleman in Arkansas, speaks glowingly of the superior merits of this hair restorer. Any one can see that the letter is from a reliable source. If certificates are compulsory to make a medicine popular, Wood's Hair Restorative needs no further endorsement.
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1860.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months ago to your Hair Restorative, and seeing one of your hair commended, I was induced to make application for one. A great of vigor in the capillary organs, probably occasioned by age, my whiskers were of course very thin and gray. I formerly used a similar article to your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was not the article for me, and threw it aside. Upon the receipt of yours I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used but a few days, and I am happy to say that the color of my whiskers has totally disappeared, both on my head and whiskers, and I am pleased to say that I have better hair now than I have had for the last ten years. I am now sixty years of age, and am of Methodist persuasion, and have used it with the same effect.
You may publish it, and I will be glad to pay for your valuable discovery. I am satisfied that whoever will slightly use, as directed, your Restorative, will have occasion to commend it, my self. I am a native of this city and a merchant, and Messrs. Rowe, and Ayr Brown, in dairy every one and acquainted with me. Any one can write to me, and I will answer with my name attached, in if your service, as a testimonial to the benefits which others as well as myself may derive from it. Yours truly yours
A. G. RAYMOND.
Postmaster.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effects have been highly satisfactory. It has restored the hair to its natural color, and has checked its falling off, and has also relieved my head of a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled for many years past; and has also restored my hair which was turning gray, to its natural color. I have recommended it to other with whom I am acquainted, and have met with anything like the same success as with myself.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (In the rear of the Metropolitan Hotel,) and No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all good Druggists throughout the country. m17-d1-3m

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever offered to the public. It is made entirely of hard rubber, and is worn with perfect ease and comfort in any position. It is cleanly, durable, and cheap. Any person can order it from a description of his case, and if not found perfect fit can return it and have the value of the Truss refunded. Sold by
J. C. RIGGS,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston.
Also for sale by
ABDA CHASE,
No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston.
Also for sale by
JOHN HOWARD & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1860.

Exchange is a little easier, but it is still held firmly at 1/2 selling rates—buying 1 per cent. premium for currency. The rise last week will stop the active demand from accommodating greater rates than can be looked for in a few days.

Gold is with few sales.

The general money market is well supplied.

The banks have an abundance of means for all Demand on Time Loans proper that offers. Currency plenty.

BROTHERS CONSTANTLY.—An extract from Tinkham & Co.'s Bank Note *Reporter* describes a new counterfeit on the Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Mass., as follows:

"An upper centre a female seated near a plow and sheaves of grain, on the left of an oval vase, resting on a figure. An Indian female with a bow and arrow. On lower right corner, a blacksmith seated at an anvil; on lower left, portrait of Washington in square frame. A large 5 in the upper centre. On the lower left end Washington on horseback in an oval. The end Washington on horseback is a pretty good one, and very flashy."

The following is the traffic statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, for the week ending July 14th, 1860:

For week ending July 14, 1860	$64,000 00
For week ending July 7, 1860	70,000 00
Increase	$6,000 00
From January 1st to July 14, 1860	$1,784,000 00
From January 1st to July 14, 1859	1,678,000 00
Increase	$106,000 00

Commencing Week in 1859, ... $51,000 00
Increase 13,000 00

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Lead, lbs.
Receipts	2,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	100,000
Shipments	2,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	100,000